

# Edgefield Advertiser.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will perish amidst the Ruins!"

VOLUME VII.

Edgefield Court House, S. C., December 21. 1842.

NO. 47.

## EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER

W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

### TERMS.

Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—Three Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription—and Four Dollars if not paid within twelve Months. Subscribers out of the State are required to pay in advance. No subscription received for less than one year, and no paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

All subscriptions will be continued unless otherwise ordered before the expiration of the year.

Any person procuring five Subscribers and becoming responsible for the same, shall receive the sixth copy gratis.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 62 cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 43 cents, for each continuance. Those published Monthly, or quarterly will be charged \$1 per square for each insertion. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All Job work done for persons living at a distance, must be paid for at the time the work is done, or the payment secured in the village.

All communications addressed to the Editor, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

### Candidates.

**The friends of H. R. WILLIAMS,** announce him as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff.

**The friends of Capt. J. J. SEXTON,** announce him as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff.

**The friends of SCARBOROUGH BROADWATER,** announce him as a candidate for the Office of Tax Collector.

**The friends of Shubel ATTAWAY,** announce him as a candidate for the Office of Tax Collector, of Edgefield District.

**The friends of Capt. W. L. COLEMAN,** announce him as a candidate for Ordinary of Edgefield District.

**The friends of Wm. J. SIMKINS,** announce him as a candidate for the Office of Ordinary, of Edgefield District.

**The friends of Colonel J. HILL,** announce him as a candidate for the Office of Ordinary, of Edgefield District.

**H. MOSS,** announce him as a candidate for the Office of Ordinary of Edgefield District.

### Commercial.

#### AUGUSTA EXCHANGE TABLE.

Augusta Insurance and Banking Co.	par
Bank of Augusta.	"
Branch State of Georgia at Augusta.	"
Agency Bank of Brunswick.	"
Agency Georgia Rail Road.	"
Mechanic's Bank.	"
Bank of St. Mary's.	"
Bank of Milledgeville.	par a 1 disc
Bank of the St. of Geo. at Sav.	"
Branches of ditto.	par a 1 "
Agency of ditto, at Greensboro.	par a 1 "
Bank of Brunswick.	par a 1 "
Commercial Bank, at Macon.	par a 1 "
Geo. R. R. & Bkg. Co. Athens.	par a 1 "
Marine & Fire Ins. Bank, Sav.	par a 1 "
Branch of ditto, at Macon.	par a 1 "
Planters' Bank, Savannah.	par a 1 "
Rackerville Banking Comp'y.	par a 10 "
Phoenix Bank of Columbus.	5 a 10 "
Central Bank of Georgia.	22 a 25 "
Central R. R. & Bkg. Co. Sav.	4 a 6 "
Ins. Bk. of Columbus, at Macon.	2 a 5 "
Exchange Bank, Brunswick.	— a — "
Alabama Notes.	20 a 25 "
Charleston Banks.	par
Bank of Camden.	"
Bank of Georgetown.	"
Commercial, Columbia.	"
Mechanics', at Cheraw.	"
Bank of Hamburg.	"
No Sale or Uncertain.	
Bank of Darien and Branches.	"
Bank of Columbus.	"
Ocmulgee Bank.	"
Chattahoochee R. Road & Banking Company.	"
Monroe R. Road & Banking Company.	"
Planters' and Mechanics' Bank, Columbus.	"
Western Bank of Georgia, at Rome.	"
Bank of Hawkinsville.	"

On New York.	a 1 prem.
Charleston.	a 1 disc.
Savannah.	a 1 disc.
Philadelphia.	par a 1 prem.
Lexington, Ky.	par a 1 "

### Medical Notice.

**Dr. JOHN G. WILLIAMS,** OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Edgefield village and adjacent country, and can be found, by calling at S. F. Goode's dwelling, at all times.

### In Bankruptcy.

**THE** Subscriber has been, by the Judge of the District Court for South Carolina, appointed Commissioner for Edgefield District, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Congress, made, and now in force, concerning Bankrupts. Therefore, any person wishing to avail himself of said Act, will please call upon the undersigned, at Hamburg, S. C., who will prepare all the papers necessary to a final discharge, on as liberal terms as any other person, having procured all the Rules and Blanks of said Court required, &c.

ROBERT ANDERSON.

Hamburg, June 27th 1842.

### Brought to the Jail.

**OF** this District, a negro man who says his name is Joseph, and that he belongs to John Patterson, of Muckies Island, S. C., of light complexion, large whiskers from ear to ear, 5 feet 6 inches high.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

C. H. GOODMAN, J. C. D.

Jan. 5, 1842.

## Foreign Intelligence.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30.

**Interesting from Campechy.**—By the arrival in this city of Mr. J. R. Clark, from Campechy via Havana, our neighbors of the Tropic have received dates from the former place as late as the 4th inst. To the editors of the Tropic we are indebted for a slip containing the following intelligence.

It seems that on the 4th instant the Mexicans, under Gen. Morales, were still at the distance of about six leagues from Campechy, upon the coast. On the 31 instant a force of fifteen hundred men, marched from Campechy for the purpose of hazarding a general engagement. The Mexicans were supposed to be about 2500 strong. In case it was thought improper to attack the Mexicans, on account of the strength of their position, the Campechanos would retreat to the city and wait an assault. Mr. Clark describes Campechy as splendidly fortified in every respect, and fully capable of resisting all the Mexican force that could be brought against it. Three thousand troops were under arms in the city, and was represented that the citizens would turn out to a man in defence of their property. The Mexican fleet, it was reported, was off the coast, near the position of the army. The general impression at Campechy was that a decisive engagement between the two armies would take place on the 4th inst.

By a letter dated on board the steamer Champion, and addressed to the editors of the Tropic, it would seem that vessel was fired into from the fort at Campechy on the night of the 31st ult. It appears that the Champion encountered very severe weather in the Gulf while on her passage from this place to Tobasco; and getting out of fuel was obliged to run into Campechy to replenish. It being dark the Governor mistook the Champion for one of the Mexican invading fleet, and opened a fire upon her from a battery of 24 pounders. Several shot struck her, the mainmast was split and her jib and foresail badly cut; but although exposed to this severe fire, during which grape-shot were used, fortunately not one of those on board were wounded or injured. On ascertaining that it was an American vessel, the firing ceased. The Governor has since offered every apology, and our consul there, Mr. McGregor, has demanded and will doubtless receive full indemnity for the damage sustained by the Champion. The shot which did the most injury were fired from a gun boat. —*Picayune.*

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1.

**Late and Important from Yucatan.**—News was yesterday received from Campechy ten days later, brought by the Yucatan schooner *Valador*. We are indebted to our friends of the Bee for a summary of the intelligence, which is of an important nature. It seems that the whole state of Yucatan is in a perfect ferment on account of the invasion by Mexico. The latest Madeira paper says that nothing can exceed the enthusiasm of the people in the interior, and their hatred of our infamous enemies. It continues that paper, the "Banner of Five Stars" has not yet been displayed, it is the fault of the enemy, whose cowardice restrains him from submitting the issue to a decisive action.

A large detachment of troops had left Madeira to succor the beleaguered city of Campechy. The Yucatanese spies reported that the Mexican General, Morales, was dangerously ill, and that the traitor Valay would probably be shot, for having given false information respecting the affairs of Yucatan.

The following official despatch, giving particulars of an engagement between the Yucatanese troops with a portion of the army, appears in the Merida Siglo of the 15th November. It was addressed to the Secretary of War and the Navy by Col. Guebon:—

CAMPECHY, Nov. 12, 1842.

"Sir—Between the hours of 8 and 9 this morning the enemy's troops were completely routed by the forces under my command. On our side there were but five wounded and none killed. The slaughter of the enemy was much greater. The details I reserve for another opportunity, from press of time. I have the honor of accompanying this despatch with the equipments of a soldier of the enemy, consisting of a helmet and musket.

I wish you to make known to his excellency the governor this triumph of the arms of the state through the patriotism and decision of the troops under my command."

By all accounts the Mexican troops are suffering much from sickness, being unacclimated.

Private letters mention frequent desertions from the Mexican lines, and that the troops, about 4000 in number, are disgusted with the war. They add that the soldiers of the battalion from which they deserted took sides with the federalists, and that they were commanded by a Colonel Audrade, whom they greatly abhorred—that many more would have deserted but for the fact that they were assured that those who had already left the Mexicans had been loaded by the Yucatanese with chains, and compelled to break stones in the streets. In the action at Humul more than forty of this battalion had refused to engage.

The Mexican army have with them

about 700 women, (a custom very much in vogue with soldiers of that country,) whereupon the Yucatanese assert that the whole force is made up of women, of whom those in petticoats are the most courageous.

The Yucatan journals are full of patriotic appeals to the people, and the utmost enthusiasm prevails among all classes. The same papers contain long lists of contributions in money and provision, bestowed by the citizens for the purpose of sustaining the army. From all these evidences we hazard but little in saying that the present Mexican expedition will shortly be compelled to evacuate the country. —*Picayune.*

**Important from Havana.**—A letter from Havana was received last evening by our neighbors of the Tropic, from which we have been politely allowed to copy.

It seems that an expedition has been fitted out at Havana to act against St. Domingo. The cause is as follows:—Some time since the Haytiens, contrary to the provisions in the recognition of their independence by the several European powers, fitted out a small armed vessel, which, cruising in these seas, put into Porto Rico. The authorities immediately took possession of her, and the Haytiens, to retaliate, have fitted out a corvette and taken several Spanish merchantmen. On learning these facts the governor of Cuba immediately ordered all the Spanish-men-of-war in the West Indies to rendezvous at Porto Rico, and then to act according to orders and as circumstances may require. The force of the squadron will be a 50 gun frigate, four brigs of from 18 to 28 guns, two steamers with 4 cannonades and a 68 pound Frigate each, and several schooners. The only force possessed by the Haytiens is said to be a sloop of war mounting 24 guns.

The writer of the letter closes by saying—"You may expect to hear of some bloody scenes yet." —*Ibid.*

## CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

The Message was, at length, received to-day—the Senate having formed a quorum. It was of course anxiously listened to, and did not bear much objection to it. It excited little remark. The passage concerning the Exchequer is estimated as mystical, and the views and recommendations on that subject, will not meet the approval of any party in Congress, beyond the limits of what is known as "the guard," and not even of all of them.

The President is not in good health. He has appeared unwell of late, and with in a day or two has been much indisposed. It is stated that Mr. Butts has declared a determination, of late, to prosecute the impeachment of Mr. Tyler at this session.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Benton gave notice that he would introduce a bill to repeal the Bankrupt Act.

Mr. Tallmadge gave notice that he would call up his bill of the last session to alter and amend the laws establishing the Treasury Department.

Mr. Adams' proposition to repeal the 21st rule of the House, which excludes abolition petitions, will be productive of much loss of time and embarrassment in the House. It came up to-day, as the first business in order, and another motion to lay it on the table was lost by a majority of one—there being for laying it on the table 90, against it 91.

The question recurring, shall the main question (on adoption) be now put, it was decided in the negative—yeas 91, nays 93. This decision only defers the matter until to-morrow, when it comes up again. It is too evident that the matter is to be a troublesome one, at this session.

Many of the members have brought with them their favorite financial projects. At the head of these, both in talent and perseverance, stands William Cost Johnson, of Maryland, the antagonist of repudiation, whether actual or virtual. Mr. Johnson has issued a circular address on the subject of state debts and the means of paying them, which has attracted much attention. He is about to bring in a bill for distributing among the States a National Government Stock of 200 millions, based on the public lands. To-day, he presented several papers concerning the State Debts, and moved the printing of 5000 extra copies of them. His motion was lost by only one vote. Mr. Johnson will not long stand "solitary and alone" on this subject.

Mr. Barnard, of N. Y., has given notice of a bill authorizing the issue of Exchequer Bills in payment of dues by the Government. This is perhaps the best part of the Exchequer scheme.

Mr. McKee, of N. Y., gave notice of a bill to establish a general Warehousing system. It seems probable that this measure will prevail.

Mr. Harris, of Va., will offer a bill to repeal the Tariff law of the late session. But that will find, at present, few advocates. It is almost as difficult to get rid of a law of this kind as to make one.

Dec. 8.

The message of the President is, on the whole, more acceptable to the whigs generally than was to have been expected. Still, there is not a single recommendation in it that meets general approval. The proposition for a moderate and stable tariff, though so reasonable in itself, will find few supporters—all the ultra protectionists and ultra non-protectives being opposed to it. Nothing will be done with the

tariff, except to establish a warehousing system. Even the inconsistencies and absurdities of the measure which, in the hurry and confusion of the close of an exhausting session, escaped notice, will have to remain as permanently as the system itself.

The Exchequer scheme is again brought forward in a manner so plausible that many whigs begin to approve it, so far as to prefer it to the Sub-Treasury, which awaits its hereafter. But, as the exchange feature is to be modified and reduced to no exchange at all, in order to conciliate some democratic votes, it is doubtful whether the scheme will get a respectable vote in either House. It is a matter of certainty that it will not be adopted, in any conceivable form. The interests of all political parties are opposed to the adjustment of the question.

Both Houses have adjourned over to Monday in order to afford time for the arrangement of the Standing Committees—which will, I presume, be much as they were last session.

The House has spent the whole time in trifling with Mr. Adams' motion for rescinding the 21st rule. From the first there has been a great reluctance to meet this question, and many members are playing a quiver game. Some Pennsylvanians and New Yorkers first vote against laying Mr. Adams' motion on the table, and then vote against putting the main question on the adoption of the resolution. Thus, it has happened to-day, and every day, that the House refuses to lay on the table, which would be to reject the proposition, and refuses to order the main question to be put.

Mr. Benton has introduced his bill to repeal the Bankrupt Act. The bill was ordered to a second reading. It repeats the act except so far as trials now in progress are concerned, and allows these cases to be prosecuted to termination only on condition which prevent any one from deriving any benefit whatever from the act.

Mr. Bayard, after a silence of two sessions on the subject of his special instructions, has brought forward a resolution for expunging the expunging resolution of the Senate. Mr. Bayard said the Senate would have nothing to do for some time, which is very true, and he wished to have this subject considered and disposed of. He thought the adoption of his proposition would be a happy mode of closing the old year and greeting the new one.

December, 9.

Neither House was in session to-day, according to custom both Houses have taken a recess till Monday, in order to allow their presiding officers time to arrange the Committees, which will be announced on Monday.

The House is now very equally divided on the question of receiving and considering abolition petitions. The subject does not create so much excitement as formerly. A very large majority of Northern members would be glad to get rid of the petitions if they could, without increasing the zeal of abolitionists at home and hazarding their own popularity. It is expected that on Monday, the resolution of Mr. Adams will be laid on the table, and thus the question will be quieted for the present session.

The subject of commercial regulations with foreign countries with a view to the enlargement of the basis of foreign intercourse, is hinted at in the President's message, and begins to attract a large share of attention. Some say that an appropriation will be proposed, this session, for a special mission to England, for the purpose of procuring a more liberal share for the United States in the British Colonial trade and for other purposes, and that Mr. Webster is to take that mission. But, I have heard on the other hand, that Mr. Webster has expressed a disinclination to go abroad.

No person has as yet been named for France. It is not to be presumed that Mr. Tyler will appoint one of his Whig friends, under the present circumstances, and the deadly hostility of the locos, as indicated by the *Globe*, will prevent the appointment of a decided Democrat. If a Tyler man cannot be found, I presume that a Calhoun man will have the offer. It is not disguised here that the sympathies of the present administration are strongly with Mr. Calhoun, in preference to Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Clay.

## Miscellaneous.

**No Government and Woman's Rights Party.**—A Convention of men and women a few days ago, in Boston, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the assumption of authority by man over man, in the form of human governments a gross imposition upon the human family, which for transcends in wickedness any of the acts of violence and wrong which such governments are instituted to punish.

Resolved, That the use of the elective franchise, under the Constitution of the United States, involves the sacrifice of our common humanity, and the rejection of the Gospel of peace.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitutions of every State in the Union, according to the democratic theory of Government, and the Declaration of American Independence, are based on usurpation, inasmuch as they proscribe one half to the people on account of their sex from the exercise and enjoyment of what are called civil and political rights; and, consequently, that whoever votes to sustain those instru-

ments, votes to uphold and perpetuate an atrocious despotism.

The following letter of Gen. Jackson, published in the last Cincinnati *Inquirer*, is a reply to some queries addressed to him by Mr. Dawson about his once talked of scheme of a Government Bank. It was a different sort of thing from the Exchequer, and aimed only at giving a paper currency strictly representing specie, and thus to some extent saving the premium on exchange.

HERMITAGE, Nov. 21, 1842.

My Dear Sir.—Your letter of the 18th inst. has just been received, in which you ask permission to publish my letter, or extracts from it, to which you refer. I have no copy of that letter, and when written, had no idea of its being published, and as I wrote in haste, there may be errors both in grammar and spelling, which may need correction; still, as you say it may be useful for information to the public, having the greatest confidence in your judgment, the permission you ask is freely given to you. I never put to paper any thing but what are my matured opinions.

As to the allusions made to my Message to Congress, had I strength, I would give you the full outlines of that project, if Congress had made the call on me. But why the call was not made upon me, Congress was well aware of my opinion of the Constitutional powers of Congress in their legislation for the District, and of the States, with regard to chartering Banks. I will give you a concise and hasty view of that opinion. That the power of Congress over the District, was equal to that of the States over their respective limits, and that neither had the Constitutional power to charter Banks of paper issues,—that the only power in this respect was to charter Banks based upon a specie basis, and of deposit and exchange. The States having resigned to the General Government the sovereign power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, &c. &c., and prohibited themselves from issuing bills of credit, or to make any thing a tender in payment of debts but gold and silver coin,—hence the reserved rights of the States contained no power to charter Banks with power to issue bills of credit. I ask, what is a Bank bill but a bill of credit? The charter allows them to issue three dollars in paper for one of specie—three five dollar bills are issued,—I go to the Bank with one of them,—I draw out five dollars in specie,—I ask, what the other two fives represent? They answer,—nothing but credit. These were well known by Congress to be my opinions, therefore my project was not called for. Many committees representing Banks called upon me whilst in the Executive Chair, to know if I would approve a charter upon other terms than based upon a specie basis,—my answer already was, that I would approve no charter; therefore none was presented to me.

I am, and ever have been, opposed to all kind of Government Paper Currency, let it be derived from Exchequer, or otherwise. If the paper is the real representative of specie, why not pay the debts in specie, and let the specie circulate in the hands of the laboring and producing classes? Then the dealings between the merchant and the laborer will be in specie, and the merchant, by making a deposit, can get a bill on any part of the Union. Where, then, is the use of a paper currency? Neither the merchant or laborer wants it. The merchant wants a bill,—not a Bank or Exchequer bill—but upon a Banker, where he lays in his goods, as in Germany.

It is one of the greatest humbugs, ever attempted to be imposed upon a people, that there is not specie enough in the world to answer all the necessary wants of the community. Look at Cuba. There is no paper there. Shut out from circulation all paper, and specie will flow in upon us as a tide; but never will flow to any country that has a paper currency, which will always depreciate. A National Paper Currency is a great curse to any people, and a particular curse to the labor of a country, for its depreciation always falls upon the laborer. But with these hints I must close, being exhausted. I am greatly debilitated, and remain your friend.

ANDREW JACKSON.

MOSES DAWSON, Esq.

**Domestic Manufactures.**—We have good reason to believe that a large majority of the operatives in these branches of business are decidedly opposed to the tariff system. They regard it as a measure to enrich their employers at the expense of every other class. Not are they ignorant of the means employed to accomplish this object. They know that if we exclude the foreign fabric from our market, that foreign labor will soon flow into it and work a ruinous attendant evil also and clearly within their comprehension. It is the rise of rents and provisions, and the fall of wages; this continues until a glut ensues—to which succeeds want of work and poverty and wretchedness. This the operatives know, and hence their opposition to the tariff system.—*N. Y. Plebian.*

The Prize Fighters were sentenced yesterday in Westchester County, by Judge Ruggles, as follows: Sullivan, two years at hard labor in the State Prison; McClester, eight months in the County Jail, and to pay a fine of five hundred dollars; and Kensett, four months in the County Jail, and to pay a fine of two hundred dollars.—*N. Y. Enquirer.*

## President's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

We have continued reason to express our profound gratitude to the great Creator of all things for numberless benefits conferred upon us as a People. Blessed with genial seasons, the husbandman has his garners filled with abundance; and the necessities of life, not to speak of its luxuries, abound in every direction. While in some other nation steady and industrious labor can hardly find the means of subsistence, the greatest evil which we have to encounter, is a surplus of production beyond the home demand, which seeks, and with difficulty finds, a partial market in other regions.

I congratulate you, fellow-citizens, on the happy change in the aspect of our foreign affairs since my last annual Message. Causes of complaint at that time existed between the United States and Great Britain, which, attended by irritating circumstances, threatened most seriously the public peace. The difficulty of adjusting amicably the questions at issue between the two countries, was, in no small degree, augmented by the lapse of time since they had their origin. The opinions entertained by the Executive on several of the leading topics in dispute, were frankly set forth in the Message at the opening of your late session.

There is nothing in the Treaty which, in the slightest degree, compromises the honor or dignity of either nation. Next to the settlement of the boundary line, which must always be a matter of difficulty between States as between individuals, the question which seemed to threaten the greatest embarrassment, was that connected with the African slave trade.

By the 13th article of the Treaty of Ghent, it was expressly declared that "whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice; and whereas both His Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object." In the enforcement of the laws and treaty stipulations of Great Britain, a practice had threatened to grow up on the part of its cruisers of subjecting to visitation ships sailing under the American flag, which, while it seriously involved our maritime rights, would subject to vexatious a branch of our trade which was daily increasing, and which required the fostering care of the Government. And although Lord Aberdeen, in his correspondence with the American Envoys, at London, expressly disclaimed all right to detain an American ship on the high seas, even if found with a cargo of slaves on board, and restricted the British pretension to a mere claim to visit and enquire, yet it could not well be discerned by the Executive of the United States how such visit and enquiry could be made without detention on the voyage, and consequent interruption to the trade. It was regarded as the right of search, presented only in a new form, and expressed in different words; and I therefore felt it to be my duty distinctly to declare, in my annual message to Congress, that no such concession could be made, and that the United States had both the will and the ability to enforce their own laws, and to protect their flag from being used for purposes wholly forbidden by those laws, and obnoxious to the moral censure of the world. Taking the Message as his letter of instructions, our then Minister at Paris felt himself required to assume the same ground in a remonstrance which he felt it to be his duty to present to M. Guizot, and through him to the King of the French, against what has been called the Quintuple treaty; and his conduct, in this respect, met with the approval of this Government. In close conformity with these views, the eighth article of the Treaty was framed, which provided that "each nation shall keep aloft in the African seas a force not less than eighty guns, to act separately and apart, under instructions from their respective Governments, and for the enforcement of their respective laws and obligations." From this it will be seen that the ground assumed in the Message has been fully maintained, at the same time that the stipulations of the Treaty of Ghent are to be carried out in good faith by the two countries, and that all pretence is removed for interference with our commerce for any purpose whatever by a foreign Government.

It would have furnished additional cause for congratulation, if the Treaty could have embraced all subjects calculated in future to lead to a misunderstanding between the two Governments. The Oregon Territory, lying on the Pacific Ocean, north of the 42d degree of latitude, to a portion of which Great Britain lays claim, begins to attract the attention of our fellow-citizens, and the tide of population which has reclaimed what was so lately an unbroken wilderness in more contiguous regions, is preparing to flow over those vast districts which stretch from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. In advance of the acquirement of individual rights to these lands, sound policy dictates that every effort should be resorted to by the two Governments, to settle their respective claims. It became manifest, at an early hour of the late negotiations, that and attempt for the time being satisfactorily to determine those rights, would lead to a protracted discussion, which might